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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. B. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....FEBRUARY 5, 1897.

"INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE."

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently made a very important decision regarding penal contract labor. It is especially interesting to us by reason of our contract labor system. Several sailors shipped in the States on the Arago, and signed the articles. In Astoria, Oregon, they deserted and were arrested there. They at once sued out a writ of habeas corpus, and insisted on the right to be released on the ground that they could not be lawfully arrested for violating their contract, as such arrest was forbidden by the Thirteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which declares that there shall be no "involuntary servitude."

The case finally reached the Supreme Court, and that court was called upon to decide whether a penal labor contract was really unconstitutional.

The court decided that it is constitutional; that there is no "involuntary servitude" if the person contracting is at the time free to do so and there is no fraud in it.

Justice Harlan, in a dissenting opinion, held that it was a very serious matter to allow a penal enforcement of such a contract, and he thought that if it was declared constitutional the different States might in time pass very objectionable laws; that they might pass laws under which domestic servants might be imprisoned.

The majority of the court held, however, that in the case of seamen it had been for many years the practice to enforce the penal laws as contained in the Revised Statutes; that it was absolutely necessary to do so in order to protect navigation. A disputed point is, therefore, now settled, and there was no involuntary servitude in it.

So far as we can judge from the imperfect dispatches on the subject, received in San Francisco, the court has carefully confined its ruling to the case of seamen, and has in no way intimated that it applies to any other form of labor contract. It recognizes the necessity of avoiding the crippling of voyages by the desertion of crews, and illustrates the necessity of it by citing the case of enlisted soldiers, who may be punished in the event of desertion.

The comment on this decision is that communities or States do pass inconsistent laws, if it is believed that the welfare of the public requires it. A sailor may be "jugged" if he refuses to fulfill his contract. A farm hand will go free if he refuses to work. If you challenge the practical law maker on this point, he simply replies: "This is the only way we can make the thing go, and there is no use of speculating about it."

It is another instance of the fact that laws are only what the people think ought to be done, for the time being, and that they may be altered to suit convenience or whims.

SUFFERING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The papers from the States give very sad accounts of the terrible distress due, in some measure, to the severe cold weather. The Mayor of Chicago has issued a special proclamation asking for money and aid for the poor. But it is not the cold weather only that creates such a condition of things in the land of the free and the home of the brave. There is, and there must be, some serious cause for this general misery which has settled over the entire country for several years. It pen-

etrates life everywhere. The rich are cramped, those with moderate means are in trouble, the poor are in misery. Land which the European peasant hungered for is as cheap as dirt everywhere in the United States. Food is cheap. Clothing is cheap. Yet from the Atlantic to the Pacific there is one great sea of sad upturned faces, while the wrecked homes dot the country everywhere. All this on the soil of a great virgin continent, with liberty to each one to carve out his own fortune, and all living under laws which allow the widest play of individual talent.

"He who breaks, pays." The penalty of the violation of economic laws is suffering. In the mad race for wealth in the United States there come periods of exhaustion, and all lie down and pant in the dust. The insatiable thirst for gold consumes the American soul. "There is no god but gold, and speculation is his prophet." The prophet tries to make a better state of things, but the mad crowd of speculators, Jew and Gentile, Christian and freeman, rush in, and the pulpits lie by the roadside, upset, twisted, in splinters.

THE TEACHERS.

The ability, character and enthusiasm of our school teachers is a comfort to those of us who know how these quiet workers are building up individual character. In no place beyond the boundaries of the old countries is there more intelligence and knowledge of the latest and best methods of teaching shown than in our own school conventions. They are making brave attempts to get away from the miserable traditions which have made the lives of children most miserable, instead of glad surprise and thrilling interest in learning.

If the Angel of Light touched the earth, he would size up the character of each community by asking, not who are the millionaires, but "What is the character of your teachers, and what do you pay them?" When the world is a little older we shall find that the instructors are the grenadiers of civilization, the sappers and miners too, pushing and marching and leading into the vast wilderness of the material and spiritual world.

The Japanese put the merchant at the bottom of the social ladder. We of the Anglo-Saxon race have nearly done so with the teachers in the past, to the disgrace of our civilization. But we are doing better now. The hope of each state is in the best work of the teachers. It is through them that we shall see the gradual decline of the age of the dollar, and the rise of the age of character and goodness.

Whatever the fate of our Islands may be, it will in due time be seen that the best work here is in the broad and liberal education of the children. Those who have it in charge hold the most responsible positions in the state. Government here, as elsewhere, is generally only a policeman, who "runs in" the physical and moral "drunks." It is only the finger of the social force. It keeps men from hitting each other. But the teacher deals with the very sources of individual and national life. So we must stand by our instructors as very important forces in our social and political life.

THE JAPANESE MERCANTILE MARINE.

It was believed that the laws passed by the Japanese Diet for encouraging ship building and navigation would quickly put a large fleet of vessels on the ocean, and Japanese agents have warned the hearts of the Californians by holding out the promise of a new commerce.

But the Government is so strict in its application of the law that the building of ships is delayed.

Unless the construction of the vessel is strictly in accordance with the law, no bounty will be paid. The steamship companies ask for a liberal interpretation of the law, but the Government insists on the strictest. Several vessels already built must be reconstructed to some extent. Probably some satisfactory arrangement will be reached and the fleet will go into business.

Dr. McGrew's letter on the subject of annexation appears in another place; also his views on "missionaries."

The fact is, the Doctor has been for many years a missionary himself, but in service in another regiment. He has left to the "missionaries the care of saving the souls of the perishing heathen, and has devoted himself to saving their bodies and souls by bringing them under the benign laws of a Christian country which forbids heathenism. The laws of a powerful state the heathen must obey. The teaching of the missionaries they may neglect with impunity. Whitier said that under the buckeye of the free States the slave hunter could not rest. Dr. McGrew feels that under the same American buckeye the wicked heathen will be equally uncomfortable. The missionaries are pious in one direction; the Doctor is pious in another direction. Both are working for the good of mankind, and if they tread on one another's toes sometimes, it is only an incident in the struggle for the supreme good of all.

The Doctor says these new converts have been inconsistent. Inconsistency is one of the evidences of the difference between man and the monkey. Inconsistency means growth. Man grows. The monkey don't.

As the Doctor sees the growth of the annexation sentiment, he should open the facets and flood the town with a deluge of forgiveness. If the "missionaries" do not cover him with a returning flood of the same kind, they are wicked indeed, and we, who are a member of that body by heredity, will send in our resignation at once, and rejoice when calamity overtakes them.

Secretary of State Olney has struck a snag. The greater Republic of South America, which now includes Nicaragua, does not like the terms of the canal concession made to the Americans by Nicaragua, and it is quite possible that in some way not now apparent international questions may arise. Under Mr. Olney's arbitration treaty with Great Britain it is possible that the question of the Monroe doctrine might be in issue. The United States does not propose to leave that to any arbitration. In spite of Mr. Olney's sagacity and the researches of the State Department, it is impossible to look far into the future—or, in other words, look around the corner.

The Senators will sharply criticize the proposed treaty. In the mean time the American administration finds out that the Spanish Republics are not such lovely creatures, and may become very unruly. The cranky professors and scholars predicted trouble, but they were advised to shut themselves up in their studies and keep out of politics.

The New York papers state that Mrs. Bradley-Martin, a woman of great wealth, conspicuous for her hospitality in New York and London, is about to give a grand ball in New York, the cost of which will be enormous. Dr. Rainford, the able preacher and reformer, protests against such a display of wealth, because it inflames the minds of the poor. In a similar case, when one of the Vanderbilt women gave a ball, several years ago, costing \$250,000, she gave the items of expenditure and showed that the working people got the benefit of it. It did not meet the case. She for-

got the power of example. If the poor only knew how little the rich get out of these entertainments, there would be no feeling of anger against them. But the poor believe that money brings happiness, and they will believe it, without discriminating between what it brings and don't bring. We have personally known ten men who have committed suicide, each one of them having an annual income of over \$20,000. Tired of life was the cause.

The number of persons in America who believe that there is an unequal distribution of wealth is increasing. Some rich men with broad views believe it. There is a growing disposition among the educated and intelligent rich men to avoid any display of wealth, in order to avoid provoking the angry feelings of the socialists. President Cleveland, who is falsely represented to be a rich man, said recently that one of the coming dangers of the Republic is in the accumulation of capital in the wrong hands. The world is yet a mere child in the use of riches.

The painful controversy between "Sybil" and "A Yale Student" must end. "Sybil" spoke of Yale as Mother Yale because Yale is the Alma Mater (Cherishing Mother) and is always spoken of as such. "Yale Student" says he is one of the "sons of Eli" (Eli Yale, the founder), and objects to the term Mother Yale. A stranger stops a Yorkshire laborer, who is leading a child, in the road.

"What a pretty girl it is," said the stranger. "No," said the Yorkshirer, "she's an 'im, sir, not an 'er." Is Yale an 'im or an 'er? Of course Sybil, standing on the letter of "Alma Mater," has the best of it. But a biologist might say that Yale is, like the European oyster, bisexual. We incline to take this view. We should like to hear from the alumni on the subject.

Next, did the Yale boys behave badly when Mr. Bryan made a most "aggravatin'" speech in New Haven? Some of them did and some did not. In our time, in that venerable bisexual institution, cat-calls and such things were a part of the natural, not the prescribed, course of study. They were effective means in suppressing the spread of false doctrines. One cat-call in a large assembly has more effect than a thousand minutes of silence. Mr. Bryan should have known this. Why do not the learned alumni of Yale come forward and settle the question? Are they, like Kathleen Mavourneen, "slumbering still," while the horn of the hunter is blowing blasts of defiance against the good name of our dear old 'im or 'er? But the controversy must now end.

The report that a Japanese ship of war will be stationed in this port is probably true. It has, however, little significance. Japan has a large navy with nothing to do. The commerce of the country is with nations that do not need much looking after, so the fleets are kept near home. The opposition in the Diet can always make an issue with the Government on the employment of these idle vessels. The Naniwa was stationed here in 1893. Members of the Diet attacked the Government because it saw no reason to send a war ship here. So one was sent. At the same time, the existence in these Islands of such a large number of Japanese would influence the Government to station a vessel here as a mere looker-on. Japan is not, we believe, looking eastward for territory. She is on the best of terms with the United States, and regards Hawaii as the little roast pig of the American Iau. There always will be rumors of interference. Those who are not in the way of getting at the truth may be disturbed by them without sufficient cause.

What may happen by reason of our voluntary invitation to a large

immigration of Japanese is another matter. We may be dragging the Japanese Government into our affairs.

The annexation party in Hawaii will not find much comfort in the coming appointment of John Sherman for Secretary of State. The concluding paragraph of Sherman's "Recollections" says: "The events of the future are beyond the vision of mankind, but I hope that our people will be content with internal growth and avoid the complications of foreign acquisitions. Our family of States is already large enough to create embarrassment in the Senate, and a Republic should not hold dependent provinces or possessions. Every new acquisition will create embarrassments. Canada and Mexico as independent Republics will be more valuable to the United States than if carved into additional States. The Union already embraces discordant elements enough without adding others. If my life is prolonged, I will do all I can to add to the strength and prosperity of the United States, but nothing to extend its limits or to add new dangers by acquisition of foreign territory." As President-elect McKinley was in no way oblivious to the position of Mr. Sherman on foreign policies when he tendered him the portfolio of Secretary of State, the character of his own foreign policy may be forecasted from this extract.

The S. F. Chronicle makes the above extract from Mr. Sherman's Recollections, and comments on the same. We need no discouragement at the apparent opposition to annexation in Mr. Sherman's mind. He is entirely committed to the views of his own party, on the subject of the control of these islands, and he is not the man to start off in independent ways. Besides, while he has always been opposed to the general principal of annexation of new territories, he has stood by his party, in its policy towards these islands, and that policy has consistently been ultimate annexation.

The opinions regarding the annexation of these islands given by certain United States Senators to an inquirer residing here, are of the horse-shod kind. Senators, in these days, are asked for all sorts of opinions, and as the servants of the dear people, generally respond with more or less ambiguity, generally more. On large public questions, they are compelled often to hold pronounced views. On a question like that of annexation, which is not really a national issue, they would not be pronounced, until the occasion calls for it. Any one familiar with the proceedings of the American Congress knows that the members constantly change their opinions, and the opponent of today may be the friend of tomorrow. For this reason, horse-shod opinions of the kind sent here, are of little value.

The civil power of the State of California appears to be unable to control the Chinese highbinders. The Chinese buy their way, and pay high prices. Their money power is stronger than the moral power of the State. The Tsar of Russia would quickly scatter such undesirable people, but a democracy is impotent before an organized money power, until the tide of indignation rises. Then it is tidal and sweeps almost cruelly. Money, like oil on the waters, calms down the sea of indignation. So, in San Francisco, is the spectacle of a compact lot of aliens doing about as they please to do, and the police look on. There is something suggestive to us in this when we regard our own future.

The reason of Mrs. Dominis' visit with President Cleveland is, no doubt, largely due to the broad statesmanship of Capt. Palmer. He would naturally advise her to "browse around a little," take observations, and if the Hawaiian tree shook out any plums, catch some as they fell. As Mr. Cleveland will soon be out of office, she was under some obligation to thank him for past favors before he left. At the same time, this served to bring Capt. Palmer be-

fore the nation, so that if he succeeds in bringing about a restoration, and in contracting an alliance, he can write his next book "from Cape Cod to a Throne."

The latest accounts from Cuba are that the revolutionists are about to use torpedo boats for the destruction of the Spanish war ships. Many have wondered why such boats have not been employed before this, as they would end the war, if effectively used. It has not been done because the cost of such boats has been beyond the means of the revolutionists. If contributions are now sufficient to enable them to purchase there will soon be new and startling events on the Cuban coast.

We are all mourners, in the death of John H. Paty. He has spent his days in these islands, has been a good citizen, an excellent business man, and a good husband and father. He comes of the old stock in these Islands, of the men who were here, when the nation was founded. His birth was almost of even date, with that of the Constitution of Kamehameha III. With reverence we follow his remains to their final resting place, for we have lost a good man.

Samoan Exiles.

It is currently reported throughout Apia that the King and Government are using their influence in endeavoring to bring about the return of some of the chiefs, who, with Mataafa, were exiled to the Marshall Islands. We understand that Mataafa himself is not included in the list of those who are desired to be pardoned. The pardoning is entirely a question of argument, but if any are pardoned, why not all?—Samoan Herald.

FROM THE CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Fernandina, Fla., Feb. 28, 1896. Mr. J. George Suhrer, Druggist City. Dear George:—Please send a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I would not feel easy if I knew there was none of this valuable Remedy in the house. I have given it a fair test and consider it one of the very best remedies for croup that I have ever found. One dose has always been sufficient, although I use it freely. Any cold my children contract yields very readily to this medicine. I can conscientiously recommend it for croup and colds in children.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. E. WOLFF.

Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co, Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

A fine specimen of cotton, raised by John Tracy, at his home on Pensacola street, was brought to this office yesterday. He has only one tree, but the growth is of the finest, showing what is possible with the soil in the locality in which he lies.

The police court takes in on an average of \$700 a month, enough to pay for the Judge, Marshal, Deputy Marshal and Clerk of the Court.

A special trip will be made by the Waialeale. She will leave at 12 noon today.

Sales

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and

show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than any other proprietary medicine. This is because it possesses greater medicinal merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that

Tells the Story.

All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have a bidding confidence in it, and buy Hood's Sarsaparilla almost to the exclusion of all others.

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"We order Hood's Sarsaparilla in large quantities and it is the only blood purifier which a druggist can buy in large quantities without risk. It is selling very rapidly and customers who buy it once are sure to call for Hood's the next time. We believe Hood's Sarsaparilla must possess true merit in order to retain its popularity. Its sales exceed all similar preparations and its praises are often heard."

L. SOMMER & SON, Springfield, Illinois. Thousands of druggists say the same.

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are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

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is the best—

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

SCHOOL MATTERS

Discussed in Bureau of Education Yesterday.

No Private Kindergarten on High School Grounds—Certificates from Normal School.

Minister Cooper, Inspector General Townsend, Deputy Inspector Scott, Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. Jordan, H. M. von Holt and Secretary Rodgers were present at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Education at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Townsend reported that Mr. Lindsay had appointed Miss A. Beers as teacher at Waipio.

Mr. Townsend asked what was to be done in the cases of persons who attended the Normal School the first year and had been promised temporary certificates. He hoped that the school would be able to give diplomas at the end of the two years' course. The school was of a high standard, perhaps as efficient as any in the United States, and would be justified in issuing diplomas.

Then followed considerable discussion on the matter of the character of certificate to be given. Mr. Scott said the certificate was valuable only for its "looks" and should be neat. Some one else suggested that it was worth \$480 a year, and was not translatable. The matter was referred to the Inspector General with instructions to find out what can be done.

Mr. Townsend reported a request from Mrs. J. L. Dumas to be allowed to start a small kindergarten, with about 12 pupils, at the High School premises. Mr. von Holt objected to allowing a private enterprise on the public school grounds. Miss Fanning had been refused a cottage on the grounds for the same reason. The applicant could get a hall down town, if the school were necessary. Referred to the Inspector General for investigation.

Mr. Townsend brought up the matter of having Hawaiian taught in the schools. He said native pupils conversed at their homes in their own language, but invariably read in English. Most of them, while fluent in their tongue, could not read in Hawaiian. Law, in Hawaiian, was suggested as a good study and exercise with which to impart the art of reading. No action taken.

Mr. Scott reported that, with the consent of Minister Cooper, he had employed Mr. Tagger to assist in getting out the annual report, and he would suggest that he be placed on the pay-roll from February 1st. He will go to work at Walaau on February 15th.

Mr. Needham reported that a man had been engaged to teach harness making at the Reformatory School five evenings per week at \$25 a month. Approved.

Mr. Townsend exhibited some excellent specimens of vertical writing from the Kauaiwela School. The writing was accomplished after a couple of weeks' practice. Mr. Townsend suggested that the board should officially declare itself in favor of the style, so that all teachers of the Islands might understand it. It must be understood, however, the vertical system is not absolutely required. The suggestion was adopted.

Aug. Ahrens resigned from the office of school agent at Waianae. Accepted. D. Carter, the new manager, and Mr. Gilliland were suggested. Mr. Scott was asked to see Mr. Gilliland about the matter.

Under a general head, Mr. Scott stated the number of school children in Honolulu had increased 500 during the past year. With the subject of truant officers, it was decided to warn them that the way of arresting school children like cattle must stop.

AT BRITISH CONSULATE.

Elaborate Banquet and Ball Given by Maj. A. G. S. Hawse.

The reception and dance, given by Mr. A. G. S. Hawes, the British Commissioner, in honor of the commander and officers of H. B. M. S. Icarus, at the Consulate, Palama, last evening, was a most delightful affair. The interior of the spacious residence was handsomely decorated for the occasion with flags, flowers and greenery. The invited guests, as they arrived, were ushered into the dressing rooms by Mr. Edward Stiles. In the main parlor they were received by Commissioner Hawes, who was assisted by Mrs. F. M. Swanzey and Mr. T. R. Walker, the British Vice Consul. The reception lasted somewhat over half an hour, after which dancing commenced to the strains of the Hawaiian National Quintette Club, stationed on the rear veranda. The program contained some 16 dances. The floor managers were Major Potter, Messrs. A. St. M. Mackintosh and D. Shanks. Between the dances social conversation was the order, and everyone present appeared to thoroughly enjoy themselves.

Commissioner Hawes is a genial host, and had spared no pains to make the event as it was—a decidedly pleasant one. Light refreshments were served during the evening, and shortly after 11 o'clock the guests sat down to an elegant supper in the large dining hall. Dancing was continued for some time after the supper.

Among those present were: Commander Fleet and officers of H. B. M. S. Icarus, Commander Hanford and officers of the U. S. S. Alert, Ellis Mills, United States Charge d'Affaires and Mrs. Mills, Senor A. de Sousa Canavarro, Portuguese Commissioner; Minister H. E. and Mrs. Cooper, Minister S. M. and Mrs. Damon, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Schaefer, Bishop of Honolulu and Mrs. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Swanzey, Mr. and Mrs. Porter Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. all druggists and dealers, Benson Carter, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. H. and Mrs. Maxwell, Dr. and Mrs. Sloggett, Dr. and Mrs. Weber, Rev. V. H. Kitcat, Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Mrs. A. T. Atkinson, Rev. Alex. and Mrs. Mackintosh, Sir Robert Herren, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Miner, Mr. and Mrs. P. Neumann, Dr. Cooper, Dr. Murray, Dr. McGrew, Dr. G. Herbert, Mrs. C. L. Carter, Mrs. Lieut. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dowsett, Mr. and Mrs. G. Smulth, Mr. and Mrs. H. Focke, Mr. and Mrs. G. Boardman, Dr. and Mrs. McLennan, Mr. and Mrs. Du Roi, Mrs. Brenham, Dr. and Mrs. Monsarrat, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, the Misses McGrew, Walker, Ward, Danford, Carter, Parker, Hassinger, May and Zoe Atkinson, Mist, May Halstead, Ladd, Sloggett and Low; Messrs. J. O. Carter, Jr.; G. P. and J. Wilder, J. C. Cook, Joseph Marsden, T. M. Starkey, G. Brown, D. Sloggett, F. Brown, A. M. Brown, W. O. Atwater, J. A. Hassinger, F. Whitney, R. Atkinson, H. Danford, D. W. James, J. S. Low, L. Hart, N. Schultz, J. F. Humberg, W. H. Pain, Ed Dowsett, W. H. Baird, and others.

HAWAIIAN STAPLE

Williams, Dimond & Co.'s Latest Quotations.

Ardubucks' Pushing the Work on the New Brooklyn Sugar Refinery.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Our telegram from New York of this afternoon quotes London beet, January, at \$8 1/2d; market, dull and little doing. Sales of centrifugals to arrive, near by, 11,000 bags at 3 3/16c for 96 test. Market quiet and steady. Holders are unwilling to sell spot goods, except at an advance. The demand for refined is very light; prices unchanged. Refiners' supplies are large, while grocers' and jobbers' supplies of refined are small. An improvement in demand for refined is expected, as the market looks steady and firm for the present. Estimates of beet and cane crops unchanged. Cuba crop estimated at 100,000 tons. Cane fires continue there. There are no indications of reduced beet sowings. ArduBucks Bros. are working night and day on the foundations of the new Brooklyn Sugar Refinery. Trust certificates quoted at 116% for common, 103% for preferred.

COFFEE.—Central American: Last arrivals of Central Americans met with active demand for overland shipment for the finer qualities, absorbing all received. Market is again nearly bare of all kinds, and business is practically at a standstill. The condition of trade in this market has not been generally good since January 1st.

KONA.—Very little has been done in this kind. The two small parcels received on the 20th inst., per Australia, were sold at 18@18 1/2c, according to grade. One lot, being of better quality, was sold for the latter figure. We quote price at 18@18 1/2c.

RICE.—Hawaiian: Market is dead. There is very little call from the country districts for the Island article, and jobbers will not buy until they are entirely out. Importers are asking 4 1/4c, less 1 1/2c for choice lots, but as yet have been unable to make sales. Louisiana rice cannot be laid down here under 4 1/2@4 1/4c. It is not so much a question of price with Island rice, but there seems to be a very light consumption at present.

JAPAN.—Receipts, 6,600 bags, mostly sold prior to arrival for overland shipment. Price, \$3.90, f. o. b. duty paid. WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

Court Notes

Judge Perry is author of a decision issued out of the Circuit Court yesterday in the case of the Wilder Steamship Company vs. the brig Lurline, libel for salvage. The pleadings in the case are found to justify an award. Wilder & Co. claimed \$5,000. The Court thinks this amount inequitable and oppressive, and awards to the libellant as salvage the sum of \$2,650, being one-fourth of \$10,600, the value of the property saved. The sum of \$75 is awarded to Pilot Robert English, and \$90 for the six in equal shares. All costs of the proceedings are charged to the Lurline. Kinney & Ballou for libellant; A. S. Hartwell for respondents.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the decree appealed from in Volney V. Ashford vs. Henry Poor and the Hawaiian Government. In the syllabus the Court says: "The Hawaiian Government is not liable for the appointment by the Postmaster General of a clerk in the Postal Savings Bank to make deposits as trustee for the plaintiff, such an appointment not being within the real or apparent scope of the Postmaster General's official duties, and having been ratified by the plaintiff."

The Hawaiian Government is not liable for the defalcation of a clerk in the Postal Savings Bank, who, as trustee for the plaintiff, makes a regular withdrawal of money, and fails to account therefor to the plaintiff."

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SOME GOOD WORDS

Speakers at Monthly Meeting Last Night.

STRONG SPEECHES BY ORATORS

Reasons Why the People Should Work for Cause.

William R. Castle, Cecil Brown, Geo. A. Davis and Charles Creighton Hit the Mark.

The regular monthly meeting of the Annexation Club was held in the Drill Shed last evening. In the absence of President Thurston, who was suffering from a severe headache, First Vice President B. F. Dillingham occupied the chair. In the absence of the secretary, A. G. M. Robinson read the minutes of last meeting.

Mr. Dillingham explained that the small audience was due to the late arrival of the mail from the Coast. The question of annexation and the interest felt in it by the people was not to be judged by the attendance upon the regular meetings of the club. It was the one enduring issue, and was strengthening every day. The speaker then introduced Hon. Cecil Brown as one who was born in the country and was familiar with the people, their sentiments and also with the question of the hour. Mr. Brown said:

"Gentlemen—If anyone had told me six years ago that I would address a meeting tonight favorable to the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, I don't know what I would have told him. Time brings changes. Today I favor the cause to the extent that I will not be satisfied until we are annexed. The past six years has brought vividly to our attention the want of a strong government, one able to foster our interests, protect our people and our welfare. To accomplish this, we are urging one purpose—to become a part and parcel of the United States. We all know that we will get it. I hope so. The reason we want it is to have a government, a government able to protect us, a government able to insure our prosperity and good fortune. As I said before, the only way to obtain this is by annexation."

"The question we have to present to the mother government is our desire for annexation, not as a band of adventurers and not as a measure for our pecuniary benefit. It is not that it is with the hope and belief that the adoption of our adoption may bring us peace and prosperity that we present the question. I submit to you, and the country, to Hawaiian and foreigner, that our peace and happiness lies in our chances of coming under the Stars and Stripes. The reason of those who oppose us is not the welfare of the country or those around them, but rather their own pocketbooks. In questions of this kind the pocketbook should be left aside, and we should look to the good of the country. If this party opposed to us should succeed, and we are relegated to a position of having to rely on ourselves alone, or compelled to paddle our own canoe, and reciprocity, under which the country has prospered so, should be taken from us, where would we be? Then those who now oppose us would be ready to cry out: 'Gentlemen, help us.'

"There is a question which is dwelt lightly upon, but which must be seriously considered. It is the step of colonizing from other parts of the world that is going on. The signs of the times indicate our need of help and strong protection when questions may arise fatal to our very existence. We see daily people coming here from other climes. The reason is that they have seen these fair isles, this little country far out in the mid-ocean, isolated, and have seen that they could silently colonize it; and unless, gentlemen, we can obtain the protection of some strong power, our identity must ultimately be swallowed up. People in this country have believed for over 25 years that the day would come when we could need some support from without."

"We all know what brought about the movement of four years ago. It was the Anglo-Saxon spirit rising and saying: 'We will be governed, but not dictated to. We will live as we should live and do what we ought to do, but no further.' We stand today. We are governed; but our one thought is admission to that country all the world looks up to, and stands ready with open arms. Take in 'our cry.' We want stability, security for our families, for our enterprises and we want peace. If we are admitted, all this will come. This is what has actuated our movements since 1893; and any assertion that the movement was made for gain, by adventurers, is unsupported and should not be accepted. We are not here as the representatives of the United States, asking for admission. We represent this country and its interests."

"Annexation is the sole hope of Hawaii. The only aim that we have for us protection, give peace and prosperity. That is our aim; it will be until we get it, and it should be. Can we say we have done anything in the past four years to impede its consummation? I think not. We have met the question fairly and squarely from the first; have met argument with argument, fact with fact; and I think with a majority of the patriotic, thinking people of the United States, this country has already been adopted as a part and parcel of it."

The chairman, Mr. Dillingham, had the pleasure and good fortune to arrive here 22 years ago. He could say that the charge that missionaries and "adventurers" had lived here to rule the natives was absolutely false. Six or seven years ago little if any such talk was ever heard. In former years, at least, this was not talked of either. Two men of Honolulu used to make themselves conspicuous by advocating it. One of them was Dr. McGrew, who is often called the "father of annexation." Two months ago this gentleman had started the speaker with the proposition that the missionaries and missionary children did not want annexation. He gave as a reason that six years ago Hon. W. R. Castle wanted to have him "fired" out of the country for advocating it. Mr. Castle was present and could explain, said the chairman:

Mr. Castle: My memory turns back by an irresistible impulse to the last occasion when I made a speech in this hall. It was over two years ago now, when I have not forgotten the question. At that time, if I remember correctly, there was a graved door to the hall; we had merely a small platform to speak from, and no chairs for the people. The house was filled by an anxious crowd. Everyone was thinking of reports that had come from Washington of a terrible wrong about to be committed. It was that Mr. Cleveland had decided to ask the existing movement to step down and out, and give place to monarchy, which had been overthrown nine months before. We were to meet and adjourn such a contest, and to devise measures to prevent the wrongs to be done. We felt that if Mr.

Cleveland knew the facts he would act differently. We meet tonight with an equally important aim in view. It is to discuss measures for our safety, as we do it now in annexation to the United States."

"With respect to the remark of Dr. McGrew, I will just say a word, and let the matter go at that. I suppose a missionary is as good as anybody else so long as he behaves himself."

"How can we accomplish our annexation purposes? There is no doubt our strength is on work in Hawaii. Most of the natives and settlers are convinced that Hawaii will be safest under the fostering care of the United States. What is now wanted is to bring the question prominently before the people of the United States. There is where work is needed. There is where our sworn enemy, the Sugar Trust, is at work. Harper's Weekly recently devoted two columns to an attack upon annexation, I believe this was paid for by the Sugar Trust. They are constantly putting items in the city and rural press that count against us."

"In 1893, when the Annexation Commission was sent on its tour to San Francisco, the question of how reporters should be treated came up. We decided that the newspapers must be made our friends. So upon our arrival we gave exhaustive reports, not only to the big dailies of San Francisco but to the press agencies to be circulated all over the country. Next morning the newsboys on the streets of New York City were crying: 'Revolution in Hawaii! The Monarchy overthrown and a Provisional Government established!' By that means attention was fixed on Hawaii, and has remained so ever since. That is just what we want."

The question is presented again. With a friend administration at Washington, we find that the time for renewed efforts is at hand. The Trust says through Harper's Weekly that we will now make a "dastardly attempt to rush in." How can we meet that thrust? The Government cannot meet it; the Annexation Club cannot. Every person in Hawaii can do something. The work must be with the people direct. Let everyone writing letters to friends in the States urge the question and ask that the arguments be sent back. The story of the woman in Illinois who sent out a number of requests for postage stamps, and asked that each letter be referred to three of the receiver's friends, will be remembered. The result was that a great volume of letters were soon on the way to the deviser of the ingenious scheme. Let each one write a friend and present good, solid arguments why this country should be annexed by the United States, and request that the letter be circulated among their friends. The scheme will bring good results.

"It is commonly heard that Congress is controlled by trusts. They have an influence behind Congressmen, however, their constituents, and they think twice before they act in a matter in which their constituents are concerned. Write to these constituents and give the commercial reasons why Hawaii should be annexed.

"We have reasons enough at this end of the line. But why should the United States want annexation? Army and navy officers of the United States favor it for military reasons: Others reply to this by saying that, in event of war, it would cost more to defend the country than it is worth, which seems unreasonable. Imagine a fleet steaming across the Pacific, involving here and there of coal, men, and things generally run down, to face a strong force of fresh troops. What could they do? But the military argument is not what we desire to present. The commercial argument is better. The time when the United States could close herself up against the world is past. She must now have an outlet for her manufactures. What place offers such inducements for American trade and the Pacific, not Europe? Europe, with its old manufacturing establishments and cheap labor, does not offer a market. Only the Pacific side of the world is valuable. The commercial argument will triumph. Tell them that the United States can have the business of Hawaii, if availed of before it is too late.

"I say too late, because if the Hawaiian Islands are not made a Western outpost of civilization, they must become an Eastern outpost of Orientalism. You may say what you choose—think what you choose—but tell you Japan, noble plan though it may be, has an eye on Hawaii, it is, perhaps, a noble idea of course, but it will be the victims. We cannot hold our own if this country is filled up with Japanese. We will be pushed out by sheer force of numbers. Make your friends understand that if Americanism does not control in this country, Orientalism will. Is the latter desirable? I submit that it is not. We would simply be crowded out. Today we hold the government. The Hawaiians certainly say that if we are overcome by the Orientals they, too, will be swept to the gallows."

"Sometimes feeling a trifle better and then again worse, this was practically my condition month after month. I saw a doctor, but his medicines did me little or no good. He said I was suffering from weakness, and would have to get my strength back gradually. The autumn and winter of 1891-92 slowly passed, and I was about the same, only more thin and feeble. I had almost given up hope of getting really well again.

"In April (1892) I was in our shop one day and heard a customer speak about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and what remarkable cures of different ailments it had done in the district. It may be the right thing for me," I said, and sent for it that very day. After taking one bottle I could eat better, without any distress or pain to come after it. With the additional food I gained strength, and one week after another, while keeping on with Mother Seigel's Syrup, I found myself able to do more work, and needing less rest between times. I took only the 'Seigel's,' no other medicine. I could stand and walk once more without thinking about it, and was soon in as good health and spirits as ever. You are free to print my letter if you desire. (Signed) Mrs. Emma Cottingham, wife of G. W. Cottingham, Grocer and Ironmonger, Scotter, Lincoln, April 29th, 1892."

"For over four years," says another, "I suffered from constant weakness. My natural strength was gone, and nothing I did or took seemed to bring it back. My food—and I ate but little, having no appetite—did not go to the spot, as we say. I was none the better or stronger for eating it. Indeed, I was the worse; for it caused me great pain and distress in the stomach, chest, sides, and back. I was working in the mill and never quite gave up my employment; but I did my work in the face of pain and weakness. Finally, I was cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup. I heard of it by means of a little book. The Syrup stopped the pain after eating, and soon I was another and a brighter woman. My strength came back, and I can walk, stand, and work with ease. (Signed) Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, Silk street, Glossop, October 10th, 1895."

"Now what was the power that pulled these women down? 'Weakness,' you say, and they say 'weakness.' But what is weakness? Is it a disease? No, old age always brings it, and it is always one of the results of disease. Strength, the opposite of weakness, is created only by digested food. Nothing else under the sun will produce it. Lose the ability to digest your food and soon your legs tremble beneath you, your fingers lose their grip, your head its steadiness, and your mind its clearness and courage. The word 'weakness' comes from a Saxon word meaning to yield, to fail, to give way. By its wondrous virtue in correcting the machinery of digestion and enabling the system to get 'the good' of its daily food—by this, I say, Mother Seigel's Syrup, used in time, overcomes weakness and restores strength."

"But, mark you! there is a mystery in this simple explanation, so deep we must reserve the discussion of it for another occasion."

After referring briefly to the idea of an independent colony, with a governor sent out from Washington, Mr. Davis continued: "We are isolated. We cannot maintain an army, and navy. But we must have protection. All is well now, but what of the future?" When these Japanese made clamoring for the franchise and began instituting strict bonds and rules, the speaker said: "That should be approached with this problem. I have heard the Government was not sincere in advocating annexation, but I know that it is. It is not a question of terms. Let us get into the United States,

the only true Republic, that has existed since the world began."

Charles Creighton was the next speaker. He said that it might seem strange for one who had been a consistent supporter of the Monarchy up to 1893, had been a guest of Mr. Low for his convictions, to stand before the Annexation Club and endorse its principles. Since then he had seen the utter impossibility for revolution. "I have seen the Republic founded upon a rock no solid rock, which could wash it down," said Mr. Creighton.

Mr. Creighton thought the Asiatic question a most serious one. If the Japanese today demanded the franchise, the Government was bound, under the "most favored nation" clause of the treaty to give it to them.

Mr. Dillingham closed the meeting with a few remarks on the same general line.

No Swanilda Yet.

Up to the departure of the Australia from San Francisco, nothing had been seen of the Swanilda, which has Murderer Butler on board. Officers of the law had been stationed on the tugs and at various points near the city to watch for the craft, and to see that the much-wanted criminal does not escape.

The fact that the Swanilda has not been heard from strengthens the opinion of the Warrimoo's officer, published in Saturday's Advertiser, that Butler and his accomplices, who shipped together on her, have ere this, murdered their captain and stolen the vessel.

THE POWER THAT PULLS DOWN.

I want to present a single idea in the fewest and clearest words at my command. Here goes for a try at it. From the time you are first able to stand on your feet, up to the time you can stand no longer, there is always a power pulling you backward and downward. You resist, and it persists. It wins partial victories over you every day, and finally it lays you by the heels. Now, what is the name of that power? Don't be too quick with your answer. It is the over-confident cricket who gets bowled out. Perhaps the reading of these letters may help you.

"In the spring of 1891," says a woman, "my health, previously good, began to fail. I am naturally as energetic as most persons and enjoy being up and doing, but now for some reason I feel low, weak, and tired. I had no relish for food of any kind, and what I ate gave me pain at the chest and a feeling of tightness and oppression around the waist, with shortness of breath.

"After a time the pains went to my shoulders and all over me. The distress after eating was so great that I hesitated before swallowing a mouthful, well knowing what the result would be. I took many medicines, but none of them gave me any ease. As time went on I became weaker and weaker, often leaving my household work for a bit so as to lie down on the couch and rest. And as this debility increased upon me my spells of work got shorter and my spells of rest longer.

"Sometimes feeling a trifle better and then again worse, this was practically my condition month after month. I saw a doctor, but his medicines did me little or no good. He said I was suffering from weakness, and would have to get my strength back gradually. The autumn and winter of 1891-92 slowly passed, and I was about the same, only more thin and feeble. I had almost given up hope of getting really well again.

"In April (1892) I was in our shop one day and heard a customer speak about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and what remarkable cures of different ailments it had done in the district. It may be the right thing for me," I said, and sent for it that very day. After taking one bottle I could eat better, without any distress or pain to come after it. With the additional food I gained strength, and one week after another, while keeping on with Mother Seigel's Syrup, I found myself able to do more work, and needing less rest between times. I took only the 'Seigel's,' no other medicine. I could stand and walk once more without thinking about it, and was soon in as good health and spirits as ever. You are free to print my letter if you desire. (Signed) Mrs. Emma Cottingham, wife of G. W. Cottingham, Grocer and Ironmonger, Scotter, Lincoln, April 29th, 1892."

"For over four years," says another, "I suffered from constant weakness. My natural strength was gone, and nothing I did or took seemed to bring it back. My food—and I ate but little, having no appetite—did not go to the spot, as we say. I was none the better or stronger for eating it. Indeed, I was the worse; for it caused me great pain and distress in the stomach, chest, sides, and back. I was working in the mill and never quite gave up my employment; but I did my work in the face of pain and weakness. Finally, I was cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup. I heard of it by means of a little book. The Syrup stopped the pain after eating, and soon I was another and a brighter woman. My strength came back, and I can walk, stand, and work with ease. (Signed) Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, Silk street, Glossop, October 10th, 1895."

"Now what was the power that pulled these women down? 'Weakness,' you say, and they say 'weakness.' But what is weakness? Is it a disease? No, old age always brings it, and it is always one of the results of disease. Strength, the opposite of weakness, is created only by digested food. Nothing else under the sun will produce it. Lose the ability to digest your food and soon your legs tremble beneath you, your fingers lose their grip, your head its steadiness, and your mind its clearness and courage. The word 'weakness' comes from a Saxon word meaning to yield, to fail, to give way.

By its wondrous virtue in correcting the machinery of digestion and enabling the system to get 'the good' of its daily food—by this, I say, Mother Seigel's Syrup, used in time, overcomes weakness and restores strength."

"But, mark you! there is a mystery in this simple explanation, so deep we must reserve the discussion of it for another occasion."

After referring briefly to the idea of an independent colony, with a governor sent out from Washington, Mr. Davis continued: "We are isolated. We cannot maintain an army, and navy. But we must have protection. All is well now, but what of the future?" When these Japanese made clamoring for the franchise and began instituting strict bonds and rules, the speaker said: "That should be approached with this problem. I have heard the Government was not sincere in advocating annexation, but I know that it is. It is not a question of terms. Let us get into the United States,

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

NEWARK and Queen Streets.

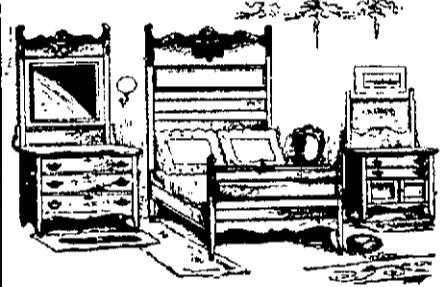
TELEPHONE 121.

WE ARE SELLING

Lace Curtains and Comforters.

They are not articles that go together usually, but they are seasonable goods and our prices are away below what people generally pay for such things. Our stock of

FURNITURE



LATEST MODELS

is larger and better than ever, though you cannot see it all on one floor.

Flemish Chairs

and

Art Furniture

for parlors and libraries, command notice from everyone.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

HONOLULU COFFEE MILLS

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from

coffee, we are prepared to buy and clean coffee in the parchment.

Moderate charge made for cleaning coffee.

Apply to H. HACKFELD & CO.

4481-8m 1820-3m

Drop in and have a look.

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

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PIGEON SERVICE

Joseph Marsden an Enthusiastic Homer.

BELIEVES IN FORMING COMPANY

Suggestions as to Caring and Training Birds.

In Six Months the Service Could Be Established—Loft Will Be Necessary.

The editorial and subsequent articles on carrier pigeons which have lately appeared in the Advertiser are not without good results. A dozen different gentlemen have expressed themselves as enthusiasts on the subject and confident that a pigeon service between Honolulu and the other islands could be made a success within the next year. Among the few who have taken an active interest in the subject for years past is Joseph Marsden, Commissioner of Agriculture. As a member of the Legislature of 1892 he secured an appropriation of \$500 for the purpose of buying birds and establishing stations, but shortly after this was granted he went to India, and on his return the money had been expended. In a conversation with Mr. Marsden yesterday he said:

"I have studied the pigeons almost as much as I have the trees and shrubs of the Islands, and while my knowledge is only theoretical, it is enough to enable me to talk intelligently on the subject. Belgian birds are, of course, the best, because the people there have made a business of training them, and they derive pleasure and profit in return. If the birds are good, everything will depend on the training and that takes time. In Antwerp much attention is paid to homing pigeons which are different to a certain degree from carriers."

"I believe a stock company with a capitalization of \$1,500 could be gotten up here, and the business made profitable at the end of two years. Young birds may be had for \$5 a pair, and old ones for double that amount. I would be perfectly willing to take stock in the company, and would do all I could to further it. We would need a proper loft here, and I think we should have a good stock of pigeons, old birds, so that there would not be too great a delay in establishing an inter-island service. It would be advisable, after a while, to take all the birds out at a time and train them together; they could be drilled first on land and in all directions. When that is done and the birds know their home it will be time to send them to sea. The first trial could be to Diamond Head, the next five miles further, and the third to Molokai. Steamers are always leaving for windward in the morning, and there would be no difficulty in training the birds. For the Kauai route it would take longer, because it does not always happen that vessels leave in the morning, and it is impossible to train them at night, for whenever night overtakes them they drop."

"Birds under a year old should not be flown more than 50 miles; after that, 100 miles; two years old, 200 miles, and so on. We could get old birds from California, and at the end of six months, probably, have them flying to Hawaii; in the meantime the young ones would be growing, for each hen should hatch 10 squakers in a season. A great deal of care must be given to the loft in which the birds are kept, and it is necessary to employ a man as caretaker. The room must be dry and well ventilated, out of the way of cats and roomy; dampness is fatal to the birds. Wash the loft frequently with carbolic acid or parafine, mixed or sprinkle kerosene oil around, but never on the birds. Fine sawdust and a few straws should be placed in the nest pans, and be sure and have plenty of perches."

"It seems to me that a pigeon service would be of great moment to the newspapers, because they could get the movements of vessels on the other islands. But it would be of still greater interest to the agents of sugar vessels that are waiting here for a cargo, and those are the people who should become shareholders. When I secured the appropriation from the Government I obtained permission from the managers of the steamship lines to have the birds carried free between ports, so they could be trained without expense. In the California papers, which I received yesterday, I notice that the United States Government has established a weather bureau on the Farrallones, and that reports are sent to San Francisco by pigeon service every morning."

"I do not know of any place in the world better suited to, or where a pigeon service would be more valuable than in these Islands, so long as we have no cable. People will tell you that the strong wind in the channels will hinder the birds, but I doubt it; birds fly right in the teeth of just as strong winds as we have here, and while it may take longer to make the journey, if the birds are properly trained they will accomplish it. I sincerely hope good results will follow the second start made by the Advertiser. Keeping everlastingly at it will bring even a pigeon service, and anything I can do to 'push it along' will be done willingly."

New Teachers' Association.

MR. EDITOR.—By request of Mr. J. W. Smith, myself and a number of other teachers gathered at Pearl City School house on Saturday, January 30, 1897, for the purpose of organizing a teacher's association.

Mr. J. L. Dumas was called to the chair, and a short program carried

out. After some kindergarten songs, Mr. J. W. Smith gave a class drill in primary numbers. Judging from the neat appearance and good behavior of his pupils, I conclude they have received instructions in more than the three R's. Their answers were prompt, and for the most part, correct, thus showing that they had been taught to think.

Mr. J. L. Dumas, acting as instructor, gave us some good advice. An organization was completed, and the last Saturday in each month fixed upon as a time for meeting.

We earnestly hope the teachers of that section will give their best efforts to the work, and that Mr. Smith will not let his enthusiasm abate in the good work begun.

T. P. HARRIS.
Honolulu, Feb. 1, 1897.

NEW STEAMSHIP OFFICERS.

The Oceanic Company Holds Its Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oceanic Steamship Company was held yesterday at the office of the company on Market street. The principal business of the meeting was the election of officers for the ensuing year. The only change made in personnel of the board of directors was in the election of Claus Spreckels to the vacancy created by the death of A. L. Tubbs. The new board is as follows: John D. Spreckels, A. B. Spreckels, Claus Spreckels, Charles Goodall, C. M. Goodall, A. C. Tubbs and J. A. Dickman.

The board organized by electing the following officers: President, John D. Spreckels; vice-president, Charles Goodall; agent and treasurer, John D. Spreckels & Brothers; secretary, E. H. Sheldon.

According to the annual report of the president the company was able to make an excellent financial showing for the year. The company's indebtedness in the form of an overdraft, which amounted to \$90,000 in May last, was reduced to \$14,000.—S. F. Chronicle, Jan. 22.

CARRIER PIGEON SERVICE.

First Information of Swanilda's Arrival Will be by a Bird.

This afternoon the carrier pigeon service from the Farrallones was tested, says the San Francisco Bulletin of January 20th. A Carlisle, manufacturing stationer, 417 Montgomery street, received the message at his pigeon loft in Berkeley. From that point it was telephoned immediately to his office in this city.

Mr. Carlisle has 50 homing pigeons in the Farrallones in charge of Miss Daisy Doud, the school teacher. He intends to get the first information of the arrival of the Swanilda. The gentleman makes a business of raising the swift carrier bird, and his stock are swift flyers. The winged messenger brought the following word:

FARRALLONE ISLAND, Jan. 20.

9:35 a. m.: At 4:15 a. m. the 19th, a four-masted ship was seen on the island—and at least it so appeared through the glass—but mist soon obscured and darkness fell.

As this was a ship with four masts (three with yards) and not knowing what is due, we take it to be the Swanilda.

NOLLE PROSEQUI.

In the Case of Blake for Opium in Possession.

There were quite a number of people present in the police court yesterday morning to listen to the trial of J. W. Blake on the charge of having opium in his possession. It will be remembered that a chestnut filled with fresh opium was found in the trunk belonging to Blake and in the keeping of the janitor at the Mechanic's Home, an old man whose word no one doubts. He said that the trunk had been given into his charge after Blake arrived in December, at least a month ago. The opium in the chestnut was new. The question is how did it come there and a mystery lies therein. Some have solved it.

Judge De La Vergne did not allow Blake to remain long in suspense and a nolle prosequi was entered immediately.

SOME FUN AT THE HOTEL.

(A la French Diner.) The Australia's in, the house is full, The ladies are dressed to kill; And we, old fossils, who pay the bills Why, we are mostly null.

The nice young man with the sweet moustache,

Is fully in the swim, And every girl under 60 years Goes just one eye on him.

The dining room is filled with guests, Corks are popping loud,

The clerk is wearing his newest smile, The manager's looking proud.

A pile of plates goes slamety bang,

A lady near by jumps,

A lively waiter grabs them up

And for the kitchen humps.

The cook is badly rattled,

Waiters are on the fly,

The old earth still goes slowly round

Great Scott! we're living high.

Who would not live in the Paradise

of the Pacific? as they say,

And quietly smile once in a while

When the fun comes round this way.

—WALK-IN MILLER.

Mr. Ward L. Smith, of Fredericksburg, Mo., was troubled with chronic diarrhoea for over thirty years. He had become fully satisfied that it was only a question of a short time until he would have to give up. He had been treated by some of the best physicians in Europe and America but got no permanent relief. One day he picked up a newspaper and chanced to read an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He got a bottle of it, the first dose helped him and its continued use cured him. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

New Teachers' Association.

MR. EDITOR.—By request of Mr. J.

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School house on Saturday, January 30,

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Cuticura
SOAP
FOR
Baby's
Skin

Nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome as CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps. It prevents chafing, redness, and roughness of the skin, soothes inflammation, allays irritation, and when followed by gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the treat skin cure, speedily cures all forms of skin and scalp diseases.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & Sons, 1, King St., London, E. C. DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

Beeman's
Pepsine
Gum.

THE ORIGINAL
PEPSINE GUM.

Remedy for Indigestion
AND THE PERFECTION OF
CHEWING GUM.

For Sale by the

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Agents for the Islands.

Liberal discounts to the trade.

Vin Pasteur!

Pasteur's Tonic Wine of
Coca and Kola Nuts.

IS STRENGTHENING and NOURISHING, sustaining and nourishing the body and brain. Aids digestion and assimilation, removes fatigue and improves the appetite, never causing constipation. The proprietors of

VIN PASTEUR

have testimonials from SEVEN THOUSAND eminent physicians, attesting their of their utmost satisfaction from its use. Sample bottle free. Large bottles, \$1.00.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

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Mount Tomalipis Military Academy.

San Rafael, California.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Thorough instruction in all English Branches, Classics, Science.

Fifteen Teachers, Regular Army Officer.

Detailed by War Department, Accredited by State University.

Special Attention Given to the MORAL and PHYSICAL Training of the Boys. For Information and Testimonials, Address

ARTHUR CROSBY, A. M., Head Master.

References:—

Hon. H. W. Schmidt,

Bruce Cartwright, Esq., Honolulu.

W. C. ACHI & CO.

Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate.

We will buy or sell Real Estate in all parts of the group. We will sell properties on reasonable commissions.

Office: No. 10 West King Street.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandlers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

Metropolitan Market
KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE
AT THE
Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled, Immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator.

Meat so treated retains all its Juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly killed meat.

PAUL R. ISENBERG,

Telephone, 507, Watawal Ranch.

1818-2m

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from impurities. Sold by all Druggists and Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietor, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Ask Your
Groceryman

For the
Celebrated

CROWN
FLOUR

And
Take
No
Other!

MANUFACTURED BY
The Stockton Milling Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

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THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Agents.

1818-2m

Reduction of Rates.

KILLED BY A BOAR

Kai Chong, Chinese Taro Planter, Bleeds to Death.

Enraged Animal Makes Fatal Wounds—Lassoed and Taken to Rice's Paddock.

About a quarter of a mile above School street on the Ewa side of Lilihi at a place called Konowai, Kai Chong, taro planter and hog raiser, was bitten by a boar yesterday forenoon and before medical assistance could be secured, was dead. The story as told by other Chinamen associated with him in work is substantially as follows:

On Monday, Kai Chong borrowed a large black boar from a Japanese and took him to his place forthwith. Some time during the night, the animal wandered away from the premises upon the land of others. Bright and early, Kai Chong started out in pursuit and shortly afterwards found the boar rooting up the sod under some cocoanut trees on the premises of natives not more than 600 feet removed.

He started to drive the animal back and by dint of poking with a stick must have so irritated him as to cause him to turn.

At all events nothing was known of the matter until cries for help were heard from the direction of the premises of the native already indicated. David Carter went over and there found the Japadese, the owner of the boar. The Chinaman was lying on the ground in a pool of blood and was unable to speak a word. With the help of three Chinese laborers, Carter and the Japanese carried the wounded man to the house where he died inside of a minute's time.

Upon examination it was found that the animal has made four wounds completely through the fleshy part of the leg about a half way up from the knee. Examination of the boar's tusks later explained how easily this could have been done. They were over two inches long.

As it happened a band of cowboys in charge of a number of polled Angus cattle, on their way to C. Bolte's home, were passing by. Learning of what the enraged animal had done, George Holt threw a lasso, caught and took him to the paddock of W. H. Rice near by, where he was tied to a fence.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, February 2.

O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, from San Francisco.

Am bk Albert, Griffiths, from San Francisco.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Wednesday, February 3.

Smr Mokolii, Neilsen, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

Smr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr James Makee, Tullett, from Kauai.

Stmr Noeau, Pederson, from Hamakua.

Stmr Kaala, Moshier, from Kahuku.

Thursday, February 4.

O. S. S. Alameda, Van Oterendorf, from the Colonies.

Smr Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr Waialeale, Parker, from Kauai.

Stmr Kilauea Hou, Freeman, from Hawaii and Molokai.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, February 2.

Bk Ceylon, Calhoun, for San Francisco.

Bktn W. H. Dimond, Neilson, for San Francisco.

Smr Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Smr Lehua, Everett, for Hawaii ports.

Smr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Smr W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

Smr Likelike, Nye, for Olowahu and Hawaii ports.

Smr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Waianae.

N. Y. K. S. Wakanoura-Maru, Allen, for Seattle.

Wednesday, February 3.

Smr Mokolii, Neilsen, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

Smr James Makee, Tullett, for Kauai.

Smr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

Thursday, February 4.

Smr Kaala, Moshier, for Kahuku.

O. S. S. Alameda, Van Oterendorf, for San Francisco.

Bk Andvake, Cornelinson, for Port Townsend.

Smr Noeau, Pederson for Kukuihale.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Australia, February 2—A. Adams, Mrs. J. B. Atherton, Herbert Austin, Walter Austin, Miss S. B. Beesley, William E. Black, D. G. Caranino, Thomas Carter, Frank R. Clinton, J. L. Daugherty and wife, Miss H. J. Dickson, Miss M. S. Doie, C. E. Eakin, Mark Ezekiel, Mrs. C. Fairchild, C. T. French, H. A. Greene, C. A. Griswold, Jr., W. H. Hall, T. Travis, Edgar Heriques, W. M. Hopkins and wife, J. D. Jennings, S. E. Judson, Mrs. H. L. Larson, and two children, D. D. N. Losos, and wife, W. A. Mackay, Fred Manly, C. Prator and wife, J. W. Sampson, Mrs. J. Seeler, Hugh Subbald, Mrs. Henry Stockbridge, O. H. Walker, Mrs. W. A. Wall, Dr. G. N. Webber and

wife, J. S. Werrin, W. S. Werrin, C. L. Wight and wife, Miss Wight, R. L. Wilcox, E. B. Wolff, J. J. Yaeger.

From San Francisco, per bark Albert, Feb. 2, J. C. Palmer, S. Beckley, S. White and Schleifer.

From Hawaii, per Neou, Feb. 3—W. Grothers, C. Lovstad and wife, M. V. Holmes, Dr. S. Asano, Mrs. Sexton, Miss Broderick and three on deck.

From Kilauea, per Ke Au Hou, Feb. 3—Wm. Kinney and three on deck.

From Kapaa, per James Makee, Feb. 3—Mrs. Birkyre, Mrs. C. B. Makee and eight on deck.

From Molokai, per Mokolii, Feb. 3—Loi Lane, Mrs. Niho and five on deck.

From Kahuku, per Kaala, Feb. 3—E. R. Rowell and three on deck.

From Kauai, per Mikahala, Feb. 4—J. A. McCandless.

From Sydney, per O. S. S. Alameda, Feb. 4—E. J. McCulloch and Harry Webber.

Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii, per Kinau, Feb. 2—Hilo: George A. Martin, J. W. Mason, W. A. Hardy and wife, Mrs. Sadler, Miss Wilhelm, W. Rawlins, David Rice and wife, Kawaihae: W. Muller, H. Louisson, Makuhona: Father Matthias, C. F. Hart, Miss Mabel Hart, Laupahoehoe: A. Lidge, Deck, 42.

For Maui, per Claudine, Feb. 2—Lahaina: C. E. Rosecrans, Osmer Abbott, A. Haneberg, Kahulii: C. A. Spreckels, C. B. Wells, Le Comte de Kergorlay, Father Libert, Mrs. L. A. Andrews and child, Miss N. Lincoln, Mrs. W. Scott, Young Kawai and boy, A. Enos and wife, Mrs. Johnson, Hana: G. Cooper, Fred Zoller, Miss Pua Pauahi, T. Akanalili, Tong Ho and G. C. Gallagher.

For Kauai, per W. G. Hall, Feb. 2—W. H. Rice and wife, Miss Mary Grin, H. Waterhouse, A. S. Wilcox, Miss L. R. Wheeler, Wong Yook, F. Mau, R. H. Hart, J. A. McCandless, Rev. H. Isenberg, F. W. Glade and 19 deck.

For Kapaa, per James Makee, Feb. 3—H. P. Baldwin, Mrs. R. C. Spalding and Miss Anna Berler.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Alameda, Feb. 4—R. H. Collier, J. E. Miller and wife, J. M. Alexander, G. H. Umbsen, Mrs. B. Umbsen, B. V. Hoover, C. B. Gray, Mrs. Theo. Hoffmann, L. A. Thurston and wife, Mrs. G. H. Paris and infant, Mrs. J. McLean, Captain Nelson, H. C. Ovenden, M. V. Holmes, Mrs. J. M. Monroe and child and C. A. Grimson, Jr.

EXPORTS.

Per bk Ceylon, for San Francisco, Feb. 2—15,055 bags sugar, valued at \$50,738.75, shipped by Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

Per bktn W. H. Dimond, for San Francisco, Feb. 2—2,406 bags sugar, shipped by Irwin & Co., 6,030 do, by Grinbaum & Co.; 1,856 do, by H. A. Widemann. Total, 10,294 bags, valued at \$40,733.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Sailed from San Francisco, January 25: Schr Jennie Wand for Kahului.

A very large freight was taken by the Kinau yesterday morning for Maui and Hawaii. All her available space was occupied by boxes and bags of merchandise for the island trade.

Arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu: Aloha, Jan. 21, 18 days; Andrew Welch, Jan. 24, 15½ days. Departed for Honolulu, Jan. 24. Ship Mary Flint to load sugar for New York.

A standing and imperative order from the Customs Department forbids the guards talking while on duty. Will the public please remember this, and thus save the guards from unnecessary embarrassment and possible censure.

Fifteen horses by the Albert were brought down by J. C. Palmer, a California rancher, as a speculation.

Schleifer, head luna of the Kaneohe Ranch Company, arrived with 28 cows, 8 calves, 1 horse, 1 jack and 6 fine chickens for his concern. The stock was discharged at the foot of Nuuanu street yesterday. On the long voyage down the Albert did not sight a sail.

Witness: Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this 16th day of November, 1896.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

hours from Sydney. Experienced strong N. W. winds and head seas. From the Purser's report, the following facts are culled: Sailed from Sydney, Jan. 18, at 5 p. m.; from Auckland, Jan. 23, a p. m.; from Apia, Jan. 28, 7 a. m.; from Honolulu, Feb. 4, at 3 p. m. The Alameda brought two passengers and 120 tons of freight, chiefly sugar bags, to Honolulu.

The Helene Launched.

The new steel steamer Helene, built by the Union Iron Works for the Weller Steamship Company of Honolulu, was launched successfully at the Union Iron Works yesterday forenoon. Miss Laura Dickson of Honolulu had the pleasant duty of breaking the bottle of wine over the bow of the craft, and she did it very gracefully, while an admiring crowd of invited guests and workmen looked on and applauded. The new steamer is built on very graceful lines. She is 175 feet in length, 30 feet beam, nearly 15 feet deep, is of 700 tons and is to be supplied with 150 horse-power engines. She is destined for the inter-island trade, principally as freighter, but with some accommodations for passengers. The work of putting in her engines and boilers will be prosecuted as rapidly as possible. San Francisco Chronicle.

MOKOHI ALL RIGHT.

The Mokohi arrived at 1 o'clock this morning, safe and sound. After visiting Lahaina and Kahului, she appeared off Kalaupapa last Friday, but on account of the swell, could not go in. She went to Hulawa and was there weatherbound for two days, and did not reach the settlement until Monday. She sailed from there yesterday afternoon. The Kilauea Hou arrived at the settlement yesterday morning with a load of Hawaii cattle. She will reach here during today.

BORN AT SEA.

On the voyage from Auckland, at 12:30 p. m. of January 26, there was born to the wife of Claude Falls Wright of New York, a passenger by the Alameda, a son.

BORN.

MORGAN.—In this city, February 3, 1897, to the wife of James F. Morgan, a daughter.

EFFINGER.—In this city February 3, 1897, to the wife of John Effinger, a daughter.

HOUGH.—In this city, February 4, 1897, to the wife of L. W. Hough, a daughter.

DIED.

TRAVIS—In Alameda, Cal., January 21, Daniel Travis, brother of Mrs. Charles Thorn and uncle of Edgar V. Charles, Arthur S., Frank B. and Minnie T. Thorn, a native of New York, aged 67 years and 3 months.

PAAUINO SECTION.

LOT. AREA. UPSET PRICE.

7 72a \$720.00

13 73.04a 913.00

14 74.63a 932.87

15 31.04a 810.40

25 75.16a 939.50

26 36.17a 361.70

AHUALOA SECTION.

(Near Honokaa.)

18 18.24a \$182.40

No person will be allowed to purchase more than one lot.

All purchasers must possess qualifications and make the sworn declaration required of Cash Freehold purchasers under the Land Act, 1895.

One-fourth of purchase price is due immediately after the sale.

Plans of above lots and further information, may be obtained at the office of Public Land, Honolulu, or at the office of Chas. Williams, Sub-Agent, Honokaa, Hamakua.

(Signed) J. F. BROWN.

Agent of Public Lands.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hawaiian Fruit and Taro Company will be held at the office of the company at Waialuku, Maui, on Saturday, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1897, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

A. N. KEPOIKAI,

Secretary.

Waialuku, Maui, January 16, 1897.

1831-3w

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange.

San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,

Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

1831-3t

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Solomon Hale, of Wailea, 1st land of Maui, to Robert R. Hild, in Charge of the

Hawaiian Gazebo, dated March 2, 1886, recorded Liber 98, page 144, notice is hereby given that the mortgagor intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit:

Non-payment of both interest and principal.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 13th day of February, 1897, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, January 15, 1897.

WILLIAM R. CASTLE,

Mortgagee.

1830-4w

HONOLULU, on Saturday, the 13th day of February, 1897, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, January 15, 1897.

WILLIAM R. CASTLE,